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A GERMAN
EXERCISATORY COURSE
WITH EXERCISES
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A
GERMAN
PREPARATORY COURSE,
WITH EXERCISES.

BY
EDWARD SCHINZEL,
AUTHOR OF "A METHOD OF LEARNING GERMAN," "A NEW SYSTEM OF GERMAN
CONVERSATIONAL QUESTIONS," &C.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

Second Edition.



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GENERAL PREFACE.

A VERY remarkable phenomenon within the experience of a teacher of languages is the belief generally met with that German is more difficult to acquire than any other living language, its study being considered so arduous and abstruse that a great many, by these mere rumours, are deterred from learning it; whereas, if the report were true, it ought to be a notorious fact that German children are behindhand in learning their mother tongue, which is not the case. In consequence of this apparent contradiction, people began to draw the natural inference that the German child must learn its mother tongue by a different method than that by which 'we' teach 'our' pupils. A number of educationists then commenced imitating nature, as they called it; but they merely mimicked it, as was shown by the result. They had noticed that the architect was in the habit of using timber, bricks, and mortar, so they carried these materials together, and called the shapeless heap a building. It did not strike one of them that what we call Nature is, in most instances, a combination of two or three agencies; and that, in the present case, the child's own mind (being itself one of the agents) plays a most important part in the process in question. Being very superficial observers, they merely heard the aggregation of sounds as they strike the ear, but the inward working of Nature escaped their notice altogether. They thus fell into two main errors, the first of which was to suppose that Nature does not teach by a system of well-arranged vocabularies, but by complete sentences, nay speeches, and, as it were, at random. The present writer begs to give this assumption an unqualified denial, and ventures to observe that, though the child hears a mixture of all sorts of phrases and sentences, it begins by detaching certain words which most frequently occur, and successively learns to compose these sounds into simple sentences which only gradually get more and more complicated.*

* It is a fact that children deprived of the company of other children are remarkably behindhand in learning their mother tongue, because the complicated phrases they hear from grown-up people are not so fit to make the above deduction of words and simple combinations.

The second erroneous notion by which those imitators of Nature were misled, is to believe that she does not teach grammar. The present writer again ventures to contradict, and to assert that the child deduces the rule instinctively from a number of instances, even giving irregular words a regular form, which could not occur if it learned grammatical forms by imitation only, as, in this case, it would not use expressions which it cannot have heard anywhere.

May these few hints suffice to say that the present book claims to be an imitation, not of the outward sounds that strike the child's ear, but of the inward process, as pointed out above. In explanation of this statement, he would say that, out of the manifold rules with which it has pleased some of his predecessors to fill and cram German grammars, he has tried to select a small residue of simple forms which, he thought, would most likely engage the child's first attention, and which, no doubt, are those that also the student of a foreign language ought to attack first. These forms and rules were gradually extended and arranged in a graduated and systematic course, in which the writer has tried to imitate the natural and historic development of the German language.*

Another point in which he has allowed himself to leave his predecessors' track is, that he does not teach grammar as a preparatory science, intended merely to enable the learner to classify words which he possibly may know one day; † but, closely following in this respect the footsteps of Nature, teaches a limited number of words and rules together in one and the same graduated succession, so that both words and rules are practised and acquired at one and the same time.

Having thus stated, in a few words, the characteristic features of his method, he begs to add that, though he might, in justification of his claims, simply refer to the opinions of excellent teachers who have tested and approved the method, he would prefer to solicit the intelligent reader's own inspection, requesting him, however, to judge of his work ‡ as a whole, and assuring him, at the same time, that every rule, and even every word, has been placed where it stands for some special reason, and often as the result of manifold revision and the most careful consideration.

E. S.

* Thus, for instance, the declension of masculine nouns in *c*, evidently an offsprung of later centuries, has also been treated at a later period, and after the declension of adjectives from which those nouns doubtless are derived.

† Whilst, in reality, he learns no words at all.

‡ *I. e.*, the two Parts of the Preparatory Course, together with the German Method.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN spite of numerous improvements, the present Edition has been arranged in such a manner that it may be used by the side of the old one, all the Exercises and Vocabularies having remained unchanged. Care should, however, be taken—where mixed copies are used—to have the lessons read out, and to hear them, from one of the old copies, as the owners of the Second Edition will easily be able to accommodate themselves to the new form, the contents being essentially the same. The additions will thus have to be omitted until the First Edition has entirely disappeared. The writer would consider himself guilty of ingratitude if he neglected the present occasion to return his thanks to all those teachers who so patiently have put up with the imperfections of the First Edition, being partly due to the great distance of the place of printing—it was printed abroad—but, in a great measure also, to his want of experience in correcting proof-sheets. All deficiencies in this respect will be found carefully removed, and such improvements added as were considered necessary. The author having further noticed that the systematic arrangement was very much overlooked in the old Edition, has taken care to bring into stronger relief this most important feature of his work; and finally, for the sake of those teachers who, though approving of his method on the whole, yet differ from him in minor points, he has added in foot-notes such rules and examples as, he thinks, will suit their views.

E. S.

*The following Works of the Author are published by WHITTAKER & Co.,
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N.B.—The systems alluded to in this little Tract are those of Tiarks, Ahn, Ollendorff, and Otto.

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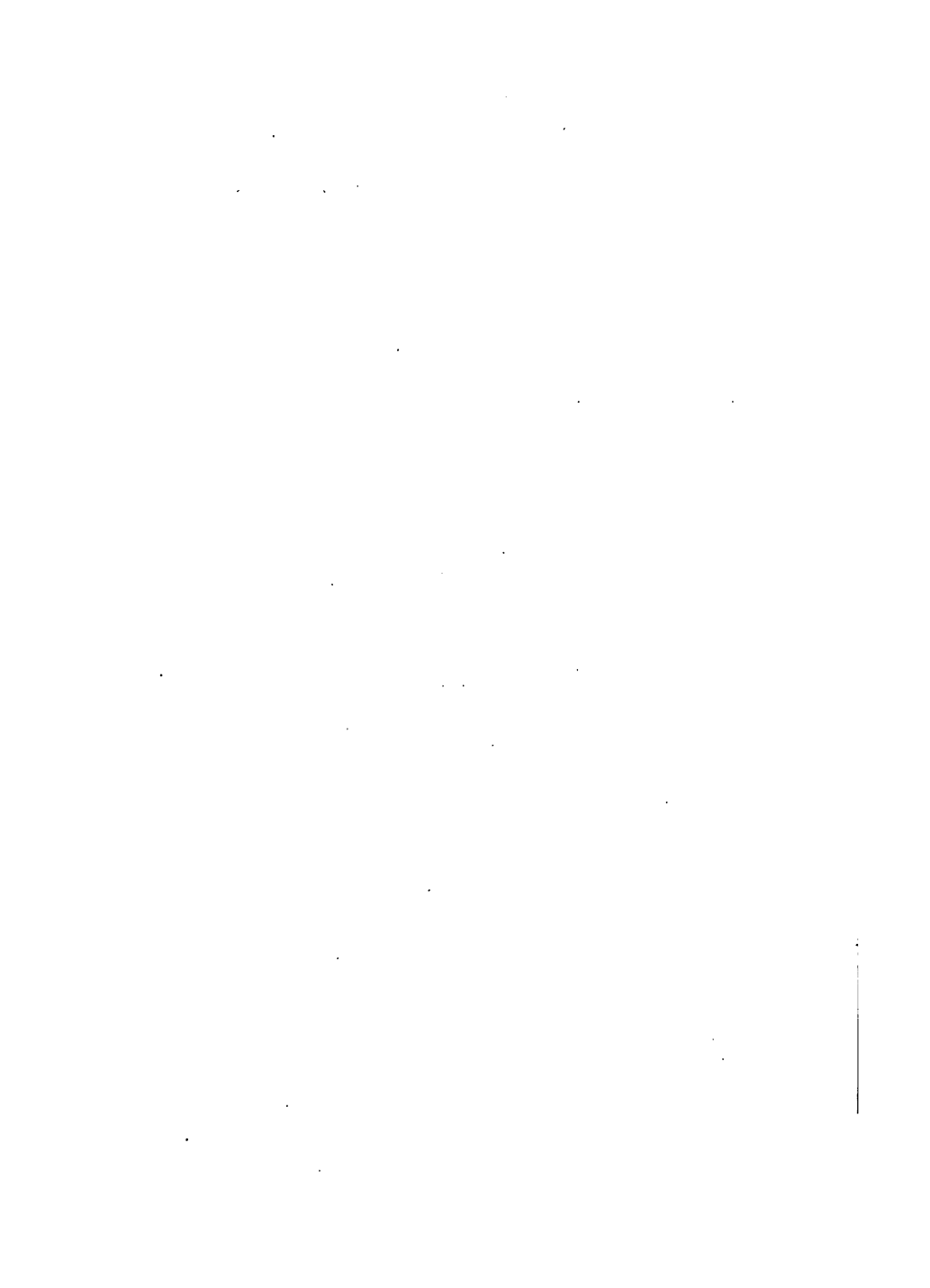
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A L P H A B E T.

Letters.		Name.	Letters.		Name.
ℳ	a =	a	ℳ	n =	n
ℬ	b =	bey	℔	o =	o
℄	c =	tsey	ℙ	p =	pey
℔	d =	dey	ℚ	q =	koo
℄	e =	ey	ℛ	r =	err
℥	f =	ef	℄	s* =	ess
℄	g =	guy	ℤ	t =	tey
℥	h =	hah	ℒ	u =	oo
ℤ	i =	ee	℔	v =	fow
ℤ	j =	yot	℔	w =	vey
ℛ	k =	kah	℥	x =	iks
℄	l =	el	℥	y =	ipsilon
ℳ	m =	em	ℤ	z =	tset.

MODIFIED VOWELS.

ℳ or ℳe, ā ; ℔ or ℔e, ō ; ℒ or ℒe, ü.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

℥h, ℥t, ℥s, ℥f.

* The s (final s) stands at the end of words, and, in compound words, at the end of the first component only. Regarding the f and s, see the third foot-note to Lesson i. See also Lesson xxviii.

Aa Lb Li Id
a b c d

Ee Ff Gg Hh
e f g h

Ii Jj Kk Ll
i j k l

Mm Nn Oo Pp
m n o p

Qq Rr Pp Bp B
q r s p b

Tt Uu
t u

Vv Ww Xx
v w x

Yy Zz Aa Bb
y z a b

GERMAN PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST LESSON.

FIRST AUXILIARY VERB.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

ich bin,* I am
du bist, thou art
er ist, he is
wir sind, we are
Sie sind,† you are
sie sind, they are

Interrogatively.

bin ich? am I?
bist du? art thou?
ist er? is he?
sind wir? are we?
sind Sie? are you?
sind sie? are they?

IMPERATIVE : seien Sie (or seid) ! be (you) !

ich, I ; du, thou ; er, he ; sie, she ; es, it ; wir, we ;
Sie, you ; sie, they.

bin, am ; bist, art ; ist, is ; sind, are.

gross (groß), † great, big, tall, large.

klein, little, small, short.

* It may be perceived at a glance that the vocabularies of the first part of the Preparatory Course are given mostly in Roman characters. The writer begs leave to add that, by his plan, the exercises too ought to be written in the same, until the pupils have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the German handwriting. He has taken care, however, to make it possible for other teachers to follow their own plan, if they should happen to deviate from his opinion in this respect.

† Or 'ihr seid' (ihr seib), being the proper and original form for the second person plural, which, however, is not used in polite conversation of the present day.

‡ The letter § stands for a sharp *s*, the *ſ*, called the long *s*, being pronounced exactly like the English *z*. When German words are printed or written in English characters, the § ought to be represented by *ss* (not by *sz*).

reich, rich; arm, poor; gut, good; schlecht, bad;
 jung, young; alt, old; froh, glad; traurig, sad;
 kalt, cold; warm, warm; heiss (heiß), hot;
 nicht, not; sehr, very; hier, here; so, so;
 krank, ill; müde, tired.

1. Er ist nicht jung.—Bist du nicht müde?—Sind sie nicht alt?—Ist sie gut?—Ist es nicht sehr kalt hier?—Er ist nicht reich.—Ich bin sehr froh.—Sie ist sehr traurig.—Es ist sehr klein.—Wir sind müde.—Es ist gut.

2. I am young.—Thou art tall.—He is old.—She is rich.—It is warm.—We are poor.—You are short.—They are cold.—Am I not good?—Art thou glad?—Is it not bad?—Are you sad?—Are they not small?—Is it not hot?—Are you ill? I am not ill; I am sad.—We are not rich.—She is not young?—Are you tired? We are not tired?—He is very glad.—It is very bad.—Be (you) so good.—Be (you) not sad.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. The diphthong *ei* (*ei*) sounds like the corresponding letters in the English word 'height'; e. g., fein, reich, heiß, das Fleisch, weiß, das Schwein, der Wein, das Blei, das Eisen, leicht, das Eis, der Preis, der Stein, eit, heit (two terminations), mein, dein, sein, das Wein, heißen, das Ei, reisen, schreiben.

2. The final *d* (*d*) and the final *b* (*b*) sound like *t* and *p* respectively; e. g., sind, seib, gesund', das Kind, das Geld, der Hund, das Band, und, das Brod, gelb, das Pferd, das Kalb, das Gold, die Magd, die Geduld', die Ungeduld, Jemand, der Mond, die Hand, die Leinwand, der Freund, der Feind, der Abend, das Kleid, das Land, der Wald, das Wild.

Should, however, one of these words be prolonged by inflection, the letters *d* and *b* resume their original and natural sound; e. g., Kinder, Gelber, Hunde, Bänder, Brode, gelber, Pferde, Kälber, Mägde, Hände, Freunde, Feinde, Abende, Kleider, Länder, Wälder.

SECOND LESSON.

FIRST AUXILIARY VERB.

IMPERFECT.

ich war, I was
 du warst, thou wast
 er war, he was
 wir waren, we were
 Sie waren (ihr waret), you were
 sie waren, they were.

war, was; warst, wast; waren, were.

schön, beautiful, fine; hübsch, handsome, pretty, nice;

hässlich (häßlich), ugly;

ruhig, quiet; unruhig, unquiet, restless, uneasy, noisy;

fleissig (fleißig), diligent, industrious; faul, idle;

kühl, cool; schwül, sultry; wahr, true; gesund', healthy;

da, there; oder, or; weder, neither; noch, nor.

3. Sie waren weder jung noch alt.—Er war traurig oder krank.
 —Wir waren weder froh noch traurig.—Es war weder hier noch
 da.—Waren sie ruhig?—War es nicht schwül?—Seien Sie nicht
 unruhig!—Sie war weder hübsch noch häßlich.

4. It is true.—She was restless.—We were glad.—It
 was sultry.—Were you sad?—Were they not very noisy?
 —It was healthy.—You are industrious.—She is neither
 young nor old.—It was ugly.—Is it not cool here?—Were
 we not poor?—Was she not tired?—Were you not idle?
 —Were we not quiet?—It was neither beautiful nor ugly.—
 They are neither rich nor poor.—I am neither uneasy nor
 sad.—She is neither good nor bad.—It is neither here nor
 there.

PRONUNCIATION.

3. The diphthong *au* (*au*) sounds like *ou* in 'foul,'
 'house,' 'ground,' or 'mouse.*'

Ex.: faul, traurig, die Frau, das Haus, die Aufgabe, blau,
 braun, grau, die Maus, schlau.

* Or like *ow* in 'trowel,' 'frown,' 'brown,' or 'growl.'

THIRD LESSON.

NOUNS OR SUBSTANTIVES.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
der Mann, the man, the husband	die Frau, the woman, wife	das Kind, the child
der Vater, the father	die Mutter, the mother	das Haus, the house
der Bruder, the brother	die Schwester, the sister	das Geld, the money
der Lehrer, the teacher, the master	die Magd, the maid- servant	das Fleisch, the meat
der Hund, the dog	die Katze, the cat	das Band, the ribbon

All nouns are written with a capital letter.

neu, new; böse, wicked, naughty; theuer, dear; billig, cheap;
 treu, faithful; falsch, false; gütig, kind; roh, raw;
 todt, dead; für, for; und, and.

5. Das Haus war weder neu noch alt.—Das Band ist weder theuer noch billig.—Weder der Mann noch die Frau war da.—Das Geld war weder für die Magd noch für das Kind.—Das Fleisch war roh.—War er fleißig oder faul?—Das Geld war falsch (bad).

6. The woman is kind.—The man was tall.—The child was ill.—The dog is dead.—The meat is for the cat.—The father and the mother are good.—The teacher was not rich.—The servant is poor.—The money is new.—The man and the woman were old.—The ribbon is for the woman.—The house was very dear.—The brother and the sister were tired.—Is the ribbon dear or cheap?—Is the dog old or young?—Was the woman not very sad?—Was the child diligent?—Was the teacher glad?—Were the man and the woman poor?—Is the dog not faithful?—Was the man not false?—Was it warm or cold?—Be (you) so kind!—The ribbon was pretty.

PRONUNCIATION.

4. The diphthong eu (eu) sounds almost like oi or oy in English; e. g., neu, theuer, treu, das Feuer, die Eule, sehen.

5. There is no difference between th (th) and t (t) in German; read: theuer, roth, das Thier, der Muth, die Thüre.

FOURTH LESSON.

GENDER.

The gender of nouns ought to be studied most carefully, as, without such a knowledge, it will be almost useless to attempt the declensions.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
der Ofen, the oven, stove	die Lampe,* the lamp	das Feuer, the fire
der Löffel, the spoon	die Gabel, the fork	das Messer,† the knife
der Wein, the wine	die Milch, the milk	das Wasser,† the water
der Käse, the cheese	die Butter, the butter	das Brod, the bread
der Hof, the court, court-yard	die Schule,* the school	das Zimmer, the room
der Garten, the garden	die Kirche,* the church	das Dach, the roof
der Schüler, the pupil, scholar	die Aufgabe,* the exer- cise, lesson	das Buch, the book

Note.—Das Mädchen, the girl, is neuter, although it denotes a female,—all nouns in *chen* (*chen*), if diminutives, being neuter; as, das Männchen, the little man; das Hündchen, the little dog; das Kätzchen, the little cat (kitten), &c. Das Mädchen, the girl, must have been originally such a diminutive.

weiss,† white; schwarz, black; roth, red; grün, green; gelb, yellow; blau, blue; braun, brown; grau, grey; scharf, sharp; stumpf, blunt; lang, long; zu, too; aus, out.

7. Die Milch ist weiß.—Das Wasser ist weder heiß noch kalt.—Die Aufgabe ist weder gut noch schlecht.—Das Buch ist für das Mädchen.—Ist das Band grün oder blau?—Ist das Feuer aus?—Der Mann war böse.

8. The stove is black.—The fire was out.—The wine is white or red.—The spoon is too long.—Is the knife sharp or blunt?—The book is brown or blue.—The fork is pretty.—The room was too large.—The exercise is neither too

* All nouns in *e*, *et*, *eit*, *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, and *ung* are feminine, except *der Käse* (originally *Käs*); and all denominations of male beings in *e*, as *der Knabe*, the boy; *der Löwe*, the (male) lion. This rule has a few more clauses which will be mentioned hereafter.

† Das Messer, das Wasser, weiß.

small nor too large.—The garden is green.—The school and the church are new.—Was the pupil not diligent?—The milk was for the cat.—The house is yellow.—The dog is brown.—The cat is grey.—The room is neither too warm nor too cold.—The roof is red.—The cheese is white, the butter yellow, and the bread brown.

PRONUNCIATION.

6. *B, v (v)* sounds like *f*; e. g., *der Vater, der Vogel, verstehen, verkaufen, verdienen, &c.*

7. *ÿ, i (i)* sounds like *i* in 'bill,' 'hint,' 'milk,' 'list,' 'fish,' 'silver,' 'dish,' &c.; e. g., *billig, das Kind, die Milch, listig, der Fisch, das Silber, der Tisch, das Zimmer, milch, nicht, das Licht, die Kirche.*

8. *ÿe, ie (ie)*, and also *ÿ* or *i* alone, when followed by one consonant only, sound like *ie* in 'grieve'; e. g., *ſie, ſie, hier, die Fliege, das Thier, niedrig, der Frieden, zufrieden, nie, Niemand, verdienen, riechen, die Biene, der Tiger.*

9. In foreign words the *i* and *e* are often separated; so in *Serien* (pro. *Fé-ri-en*), *die Familie* (pro. *Famili-e*), *der Italiener* (pro. *Itali-e-ner*).

FIFTH LESSON.

NAMES OF ANIMALS.

Masculine are: *der Fisch*, the fish; *der Vogel*, the bird; *der Sperling*, the sparrow; *der Wolf*, the wolf; *der Fuchs*, the fox.

Feminine: *die Maus*, the mouse; *die Ratte*, the rat; *die Eule*, the owl; *die Lerche*, the lark; *die Fliege*, the fly; *die Nachtigall*, the nightingale.

Neuter: *das Thier*, the animal; *das Pferd*, the horse; *das Schwein*, the pig; *das Insect*, the insect.

<i>der Ochse</i> , the ox	<i>die Kuh</i> , the cow	<i>das Kalb</i> , the calf
<i>der Hahn</i> , the cock	<i>die Henne</i> , the hen	<i>das Huhn</i> , the fowl

dieser, diese, dieses, this;

schlau, sly; *listig*, artful, cunning;

stark, strong; *schü*, shy; *noch*, still, yet;

aber, but; *ein* (masc. and neut.), a or an; *als*, as, than;

nützlich, useful; *unnütz*, useless; *hoch*, high.

9. Der Fuchs ist schlau und listig.—Die Nachtigall ist ein Vogel.—Dieser Vogel ist ein Sperling.—Ist dieses Mädchen fleißig oder faul?—Die Kaze ist weder so treu noch so nützlich als der Hund.—Die Kuh ist nicht so stark als der Ochse.—Dieses Wasser ist nicht gut.—Die Kaze ist falsch.

10. The cat is artful ; but she is not so artful as the fox.—The fox is not so strong as the wolf.—The sparrow is a bird.—The fly is an insect.—The fish is very big.—This pupil is diligent.—This house is white.—Is this meat good?—Is this man a teacher?—The owl is shy.—The ox is not so useful as the horse.—The mouse is not so big as the rat.—The pig is very useful ; but it is not so useful as the cow.—This calf is still young.—This money is for the servant.—This woman is neither rich nor poor.—This girl is neither ill nor sad.—This book is neither dear nor cheap.—This man is neither good nor bad.—This garden is very large.—This wine is red.—This fork is not too long.—The lark is grey.

SIXTH LESSON.

COMPARISON.

In sentences like the following : 'He is *as* old *as* I,' the two comparative conjunctions 'as' are not rendered by one and the same word in German, as will be seen from the translation : Er ist so alt als (or wie) ich. 'Quite so' and 'quite as' are expressed by ebenso.

DEGREES.

The comparative degree is formed by adding *er*, and the superlative degree by adding *st* (not *est*), to the positive. Only when the positive ends in a *b* or *t*, or a hissing sound, *st* is added to form the superlative.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
ſcheu, shy	ſcheuer	ſcheuſt
theuer, dear	theurer	theuerſt
billig, cheap	billiger	billigſt
gütig, kind	gütiger	gütigſt
klein, small	kleiner	kleinſt
reich, rich	reicher	reichſt
kühl, cool	kühler	kühlſt
häßlich, ugly	häßlicher	häßlichſt
ſtumpf, blunt	ſtumpfer	ſtumpfſt
ſchlau, sly	ſchlauer	ſchlauſt
ſchwer, heavy, difficult	ſchwerer	ſchwerſt
niedrig, low	niedriger	niedrigſt
ſchlecht, bad	ſchlechter	ſchlechtſt
leicht, light, easy	leichter	leichtſt
blaß, pale	blaſſer	blaſſeſt
heiß, hot	heißer	heißeſt
falsch, false	falscher	falscheſt
hübsch, pretty	hübſcher	hübſcheſt
gut, good (irreg.)	besser	beſt

jener, jena, jenes, that, that one.

der Löwe, the lion	das Metall', the metal
der Tiger, the tiger	das Gold, the gold
der Stuhl, the chair	das Silber, the silver
der Tisch, the table	das Blei, the lead
der Kaufmann, the merchant	das Eisen, the iron

das Glück, the (good) luck, happiness, fortune

das Unglück, the (bad) luck, unhappiness, misfortune

die Geduld, the patience; die Un'geduld, the impatience

der Knabe, the boy; der Frieden (or Friede), the peace.

11. Dieser Vogel ist häßlicher als jener.—Dieses Band ist hübscher als jenes.—Der Hund ist treuer als die Kage.—Diese Frau ist falscher als jene.—Dieses Thier ist schlauer als jenes.—Dieses Metall ist so schwer als jenes.—Diese Aufgabe ist ebenso schwer als jene.—Der Fuchs ist listiger als die Kage.—War der Knabe so alt wie das Mädchen?

12. I am as tall as he.—We are quite as rich as they.—This knife is as blunt as that.—We are quite as glad as you.—The chair is not so high as the table.—This house is as

old as that.—Wine is better than water.—This wine is worse than water.—The child is not so healthy as it was.—Lead is heavier than iron.—Gold is dearer than silver.—The girl was as old as I.—This ribbon is not so beautiful as that one.—The sister was kinder than the brother.—The mouse is smaller than the rat.—You are not so ill as you were.—This roof is lower than that one.—Bread is cheaper than meat.—This merchant is richer than that one.—It is cooler than it was.—This chair is neither too high nor too low.—This exercise is easier than that one.—Silver is lighter than gold, but heavier than iron.

SEVENTH LESSON.

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES.

Form the Comparative and Superlative degrees of the following adjectives in German and English :—Müde, fleißig, faul, ruhig, unruhig, schwül, treu, froh, traurig, listig, nützlich, unnütz, schwer (difficult), schlecht, grausam (cruel),

geduldig, patient	ungeduldig, impatient
glücklich, happy	unglücklich, unhappy
zufrieden, content	unzufrieden, discontented.

welcher, welche, welches, which.

Jemand, somebody, anybody	Niemand, nobody
je, ever	nie, never
heute, to-day	gestern, yesterday
das Schaf, the sheep	das Lamm, the lamb.

13. Welcher Wein ist gut und welcher ist schlecht?—Welches Kind ist zufrieden und welches ist unzufrieden?—Das Pferd ist nützlicher als der Hund; aber der Hund ist treuer als das Pferd.—Welches Thier ist geduldiger als ein Schaf?—Niemand ist ungeduldiger als dieser Knabe.—Ist jemand zufriedener als dieser arme Mann?—Ich war nie glücklicher als heute.—Er ist blässer, als er gestern war (Less. 43).

14. The tiger is more cruel than the lion.—What (say, which) animal is more artful than a fox?—We were more tired than you.—The boy was more diligent than the girl.

—It was yesterday more sultry than to-day.—What (*say*, which) animal is more faithful than a dog?—Which metal is heavier than lead or iron?—Which pupil is idle and which is diligent?—Which exercise is easier, this or that one?—Which book is brown and which is yellow?—This table is as high as that one.—This room is as low as that.—The dog is more faithful than the cat.—I was as ill as he.—The cow is more useful than the ox.—You were never more happy than to-day.—The sheep is quite as useful as the cow.—Nobody is more discontented than this woman.—Was ever a man more fortunate than this merchant?—Was anybody here?

EIGHTH LESSON.

DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES.

A great many monosyllabic adjectives change the vowels a, o, and u into ä, ö, and ü, in the comparative and superlative degrees, which change of vowel is called *modification*. They are chiefly the following :

hart, härter, härst, kurz, lang, and arm,
 groß, größer, größt, schwach, stark, and warm,
 nah, näher, nächst, flug, jung, and alt,
 hoch, höher, höchst, oft, scharf, and kalt.*

hart, hard	härter	härst or härtest
arm, poor	ärmer	ärmst
warm, warm	wärmer	wärmst
kalt, cold	kälter	kälst or kältest
alt, old	älter	älst or ältest
scharf, sharp	schärfer	schärfst

* The rule is generally reversed, by stating that, *all monosyllabic adjectives change these vowels, except 42 (which are given) and all with the radical vowels au (25 more)*. The present writer can prove that those which modify are far less numerous than the others. Besides it will be far more rational to make the pupil learn the above 16 words of every day's occurrence, than an absurd number of unusual exceptions.

lang, long	länger	längst
stark, strong	stärker	stärkst
schwach, weak	schwächer	schwächst
groß, great	größer	größt
oft (adv.) often	öfter	öftest
jung, young	jünger	jüngst
kurz,* short	kürzer	kürzest or kürzest
flug, prudent, sagacious	flüger	flügst
naß, near	näher	nächst
hoch, high	höher	höchst

Observe that the following three (mentioned before) are quite irregular: gut, naß, and hoch.

die Sonne, the sun	die Luft, the air
die Erde, the earth	das Eis, the ice
der Mond, the moon	der Schnee,† the snow
der Stahl, the steel	das Jahr, the year.

15. Der Löwe ist stärker als der Tiger.—Der franke Mann war so schwach wie ein Kind.—Der Fuchs ist schlauer als der Wolf.—Dieser Fische ist länger als jener.—Das Eisen ist härter als das Blei.—Das Lamm ist jünger als das Schaf.—Der Knabe war böse.—Die Luft war gestern sehr schwül.—Sie war ebenso falsch wie (or als) ihre Schwester.

16. The earth is larger than the moon, but smaller than the sun.—The ox is stronger than the cow.—This woman is weaker than a child.—The brother is older than the sister.—The school is nearer than the church.—The air is warmer than it (she) was.—The water is colder than the air.—I am younger than thou.—The spoon is longer than the fork.—The dog is more sagacious than the cat; but the cat is more artful.—(The) Ice is as cold as (the) snow; (the) ice is harder than (the) snow.—This knife is sharper than that one.—The wolf is bigger and stronger than the

* Kurz is not used in speaking of persons; e. g., he is shorter than I = er ist kleiner als ich.

† ee or eh = a in 'gate'; e. g., leer, das Meer.

fox.—The court is longer than the garden.—This house is higher than that.—Steel is harder than iron.—You are older than I.—He is neither richer nor poorer than he was.

NINTH LESSON.

SUPERLATIVE.

Whenever an adjective is preceded by the definite article, an *e* is added to the adjective; for instance, *der arme Mann*, *die arme Frau*, *das arme Kind*.

The superlative is subject to the same rule:

der, die, das beste, the best

der, die, das schlechteste or *(schlechteste)*, the worst

der, die, das traurigste, the saddest

der, die, das ärmste, the poorest

der, die, das längste, the longest

der, die, das kürzste or *kürzeste*, the shortest.

The superlative agrees in gender with the noun to which it belongs; *e.g.*, *der Löwe ist das stärkste Thier*. Should the superlative however not be accompanied by a noun, the gender agrees with the noun which precedes; *e.g.*, *Johann (John) ist der fleißigste, Luise (Louisa) ist die älteste, dieses Kind ist das hübscheste*.

der Winter, the winter; *der Sommer*, the summer;

Karl, Charles; *Wilhelm*, William; *Ludwig*, Louis.

der Colibri, the humming
bird

der Adler, the eagle

der Weg, the way, the road

der Thee, the tea

das Wetter, the weather

im Sommer, in (the) summer

manchmal, sometimes; *immer*, always.

der Wallfisch, the whale

die Leinwand, the linen

edel, noble

der Preis, the price or prize

der Kaffee, the coffee

das Kupfer, the copper

im Winter, in (the) winter

N.B.—Observe that all metals are neuter; except *der Stahl*.*

* Also *der (or das) Zinn*, *die (or das) Platin*.

17. Gold ist das edelste Metall.—Die Gule ist der häßlichste Vogel.—Der Arme ist manchmal zufriedener als der Reiche.—Der Wallfisch ist das größte Thier.—Sie war die gütigste Mutter.—Er ist der beste Schüler.—Sie war das fleißigste Mädchen.—Der Hund ist das treueste Thier.—Es war der wärmste Sommer.—Blei ist schwerer als Kupfer oder Zink, aber es ist nicht das schwerste Metall.—Die Reinwand war so weiß wie Schnee.

18. The eagle is the largest bird.—(The) Steel is the hardest metal.—William is more idle than Charles; but Louis is the most idle.—The fox is the most artful animal.—Which is the smallest insect?—Which is the nearest house?—He is the richest man.—It was the greatest misfortune.—The dog is the most sagacious animal.—It (es) was the nearest way.—He was the kindest father.—It (es) was the lowest price.—The owl is the shiest bird.—Lead is the cheapest metal and gold is the dearest.—Which way is the shortest?—He was the youngest; she was the eldest.—It (es) was the coldest winter.—This way is the longest and that is the shortest.—Which roof is the highest?—Which bird is the smallest?—Which is the most useful metal?

19. The water is warmer than the ice.—The tea was hotter than the coffee.—Silver is dearer than copper; but gold is the dearest.—This room is the highest.—Which animal is the most cunning?—The house is high; the school is higher.—We have (haben) the hottest weather in summer, and the coldest in winter.—Which pupil is the most diligent and which is the most idle?—This weather is the healthiest.—He was the most prudent.—The rich are (*say*, is, see ex. 17) not always the most contented.—This exercise is shorter than that one.—She was the poorest woman.—Which is the heaviest metal?

TENTH LESSON.

SECOND AUXILIARY VERB.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

ich habe, I have
 du hast, thou hast
 er hat, he has
 wir haben, we have
 Sie haben,* you have
 sie haben, they have

Interrogatively.

habe ich? have I?
 hast du? hast thou?
 hat er? has he?
 haben wir? have we?
 haben Sie? have you?
 haben sie? have they?

IMPERATIVE: haben Sie (or habt) ! have (you)

die Güte, the kindness
 der Bäcker, the baker
 der Fleischer, the butcher
 die Hand, the hand
 wer? who?

die Stimme, the voice
 die Handschrift, the hand-
 writing
 Ferien (pl.), holidays
 hat, has

20. Dieser Mann hat immer das größte Glück.—Diese Frau hat die weißeste Hand.—Wer hat die beste Aufgabe?—Welcher Kaufmann hat das beste Eisen?—Der grüne Thee ist stärker als der schwarze.—Der Fuchs ist roth.—Der Colibri ist der kleinste Vogel.—Er hat die größte Geduld.—Platina ist das schwerste Metall.

21. Which butcher has the best meat?—Have we not always the greatest misfortune?—She has the greatest patience.—This girl has the smallest hand.—Which child has the prettiest book?—Has not Charles the easiest exercise?—You have the shortest fork, and I have the longest knife.—We have the best water.—They have the largest church.—Which church has the highest roof?—Have they not the finest metal?—They have the best copper.—Which woman has the cheapest linen?—Which baker has the best bread.—This girl has the finest voice.—

* Or ihr habt, see p. 5; see the second foot-note to Less. I.

That boy has the nicest (=prettiest) handwriting.—Have (you) patience!—Have the kindness!—We have holidays.—You have the bluntest knife; is this the sharpest knife which you have?—We have ice and snow in winter.—You have the largest and healthiest room.—Who is the next?

ELEVENTH LESSON.

SECOND AUXILIARY VERB.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Affirmatively.</i>	<i>Interrogatively.</i>
ich hatte, I had	hatte ich? had I
du hattest, thou hadst	hattest du? hadst thou
er (sie, es) hatte, he (she, it) had	hatte er (ſie, eſ)? had he (she, it)?
wir hatten, we had	hatten wir? had we?
Sie hatten (ihr hattet), you had	hatten Sie (hattet ihr)? had you?
sie hatten, they had	hatten ſie? had they?
die Nachsicht, the indulgence, forbearance	nachsichtig, indulgent, forbearing
der Muth, the courage	muthig, courageous
das Gedächtniß (§) the memory	was, what
das Unglück, the accident	etwas, something, anything
der Bierbrauer, the brewer	nichts, not anything, nothing
	die Feder, the pen.

22. Der Kaufmann hatte die schönste Leinwand.—Der Knabe hatte das beste Gedächtniß.—Der Lehrer hatte die größte Geduld und Nachsicht; er war der nachsichtigste Lehrer.—Der Löwe ist muthiger als der Tiger.—Sie waren nachsichtiger als er.—Der arme Mann hatte weder Brod noch Geld.

23. You had the greatest indulgence.—Had he courage?—Had they luck?—Had we not always misfortune?—Had I not the hardest pen?—Have (you) courage!—Have

forbearance!—You had holidays in summer.—She had the whitest linen.—The woman had neither milk nor butter.—They had the most forbearing mother.—He was the most courageous man.—We had the worst pen.—She had the greatest misfortune.—Had we not the finest weather?—I had the most courageous horse.—They had an accident.—Had we not the greatest forbearance?—You had neither patience nor forbearance.—She had nothing.—I have something for you.—The rich man was not happy.

TWELFTH LESSON.

ein, eine, ein, a or an
 kein, keine, kein, not a, not any, no
 mein, meine, mein, my
 dein, deine, dein, thy
 sein, seine, sein, his, its

Obs.—The preceding words are the same in the masculine and neuter gender; only the feminine differs. *Ex.*: ein Vater, eine Mutter, ein Kind.

der Sohn, the son	die Tochter, the daughter
der Diamant', the diamond	die Gelegenheit, the opportunity
der Freund, the friend	der Arzt, the physician
der Stein, the stone	
warum? why?	

24. Kein Metall ist so hart als der Diamant.—Dieser Vogel ist eine Eule.—Haben Sie eine Lerche oder eine Nachtigall?—Der arme Mann hatte kein Feuer.—Der Diamant ist härter als Glas.—Das kleine Lamm hatte seine Mutter verloren.—Jener kleine (Less. xv. C.) Knabe ist lahm.

25. Have you my book or my pen?—Nobody has thy book or thy pen.—I have no sister.—She has no daughter.—I had a sister; but she is dead.—The child has neither a fork nor a knife.—He has no memory.—We had no opportunity.—This house has no roof.—The cow had a

calf and the sheep had a lamb.—They had a fowl.—This bird is neither a nightingale nor a lark.—The cat had a mouse.—No pupil is more diligent than Charles.—Had you a horse?—The woman had a lamp.—We had no water.—No metal is harder than steel.—No animal is more artful than the fox.—This man is a butcher, his brother is a baker, and his son is a brewer.—My friend is a physician.—Why is thy brother always so discontented?—The diamond is the hardest stone.—The poor man had an accident.

THIRTEENTH LESSON.

THIRD AUXILIARY VERB.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

ich werde, I become
 du wirst, thou becomest
 er wird, he becomes
 wir werden, we become
 Sie werden,* you become
 sie werden, they become

Interrogatively.

werde ich? do I become?
 wirst du? dost thou become?
 wird er (ſie, es)? does he become?
 werden wir? do we become?
 werden Sie? do you become?
 werden ſie? do they become?

Imperative.

werden Sie (or werdet)! become!
 werden Sie nicht! do not become!

Negatively.

ich werde nicht, I do not be-
 come, &c.

Negatively and Interrogatively.

werde ich nicht? do I not be-
 come, &c.

wird, becomes, is getting.

* Or 'ihr werdet,' see the second foot-note to Less. I.

der Soldat', the soldier
 das Bier, the beer
 der Tag, the day
 leer (see p. 15), empty
 böse, angry; weise, wise
 zusehends, visibly

der Matrose, the sailor
 der Arm, the arm
 die Nacht, the night
 zahm, tame
 dunkel, dark
 allmählig, gradually.

26. Der Knabe ist ein Matrose.—Die Luft wird schwül.—Wir werden älter und klüger.—Dieser Kaufmann wird immer reicher und reicher.—Sie werden fleißiger.—Es wird Tag.—Wird die Frau nachsichtiger?—Warum wird das Pferd scheu?—Der Kranke wird zusehends schwächer.—Das Wetter wird immer schlechter (und schlechter).—Er wird immer fauler.

27. You become uneasy.—Do not become impatient!—He becomes old, and his memory is getting weaker.—Do not become discontented!—The room is getting empty.—Do they become useful?—The boy becomes a soldier.—Why do you become sad?—Does he become more diligent?—Do they not become (say, become they not) visibly stronger?—Is the weather getting worse (say, becomes the weather worse)?—Do you not become wiser?—Do they not become gradually poorer (become they not gradually poorer)?—Does he not become more courageous?—It is getting night.—The horse becomes shy (*i. e.*, the horse shies).—The bird becomes tame.—Is it not getting warmer (becomes it not warmer)?—They become richer, but not more contented.—Do not become angry!—They become neither wiser nor better.—It is getting gradually dark.

FOURTEENTH LESSON.

THIRD AUXILIARY VERB.

IMPERFECT.

ich wurde, I became
 du wurdest, thou becamest
 er (ſie, es) wurde, he (she, it) became
 wir wurden, we became
 Sie wurden (ihr wurdet), you became
 ſie wurden, they became.

Herr, Mr.

der Kranke, the patient

die Familie, the family

höflich, courteous, polite

toll, mad

plötzlich, suddenly

der Herr, the gentleman, lord,
 master

die Frage, the question

unhöflich, impolite

enge, narrow, tight

rauh, rough

ganz, whole, entire; wholly, entirely; quite.

28. Der Mann wurde unhöflich.—Die Frage wurde unnütz.—Die Kirche wurde ganz leer.—Die Frau wurde sehr traurig.—Der Mann wurde hart und grausam.—Es wurde Nacht.—Sie wurden nicht klüger.—Die ganze Familie wurde krank.—Es wurde allmählig Winter.—Er wurde plötzlich roth.

29. The merchant became polite.—The horse became shy.—The dog became mad.—The house became too narrow for the family.—His master became angry.—Did Lewis become (became Lewis) more diligent than his brother?—It became day.—His voice became rough.—We became more indulgent.—They became courageous.—Did you become (became you) impatient?—She became very unfortunate.—The weather became worse and worse.—It became gradually colder.—We did not become (we became not) wiser.—She became suddenly ill.—The boy became a sailor, and his brother a soldier.—It got (became) gradually dark.—The patient got visibly better.

FIFTEENTH LESSON.

A.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

All possessive pronouns have only one form for the masculine and neuter :

mein, meine, mein, my ;
 dein, deine, dein, thy ;
 sein, seine, sein, his ;
 ihr, ihre, ihr, her ;
 sein, seine, sein, its ;
 unser, unsere (or unsre), unser, our ;
 Ihr, Ihre, Ihr (euer, eure, euer), your ;
 ihr, ihre, ihr, their.

Frau, Mrs.	die Dame, the lady
der Onkel, the uncle	die Tante, the aunt
der Schneider, the tailor	der Schuhmacher, the shoemaker
der Gärtner, the gardener	der Feind, the enemy
der Buchhändler, the bookseller.	

30. I am younger than my brother, but older than my sister ; my brother is the eldest, and my sister the youngest. — This man was your enemy. — Our brewer has the best beer. — Is this man your gardener ? — Who is their shoemaker ? — A friend is faithful. — Our tailor is poorer than this man. — Which girl is your servant ? — Which man is your brewer ? — I am not their friend. — Which gentleman is your uncle, and which lady is your aunt ? — Our hen is dead. — This lady is taller than her father. — He is the most faithful friend. — Our maid-servant is poor. — Her family is very large. — Their house is quite empty. — Your knife is very sharp. — Her linen is the best. — Your dog is tired. — Their horse became shy. — I have your book and your pen. — This lady is her daughter, and that gentleman is her son. — This gentleman is our bookseller.

B.

FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE IN THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR.

Though the adjective has three different genders (er, e, es), it is variable only when it precedes a noun :

guter Käse, gute Milch, gutes Brod
 ein guter Mann, eine gute Frau, ein gutes Kind
 mein älster Bruder, meine jüngste Schwester, mein bestes Buch.

Employed as predicate,* however, with the verb sein, to be, the adjective is invariable :

der Käse ist gut, die Milch ist gut, das Brod ist gut.

der Aal, the eel	munter, brisk
das Leben, the life	träge, lazy ; auch, also
das Tuch, the cloth	süß (füß), sweet
frisch, fresh ; wo, where	aufrichtig, sincere

30 (a). Friedrich ist ein munterer Knabe.—Luise ist ein trübes Mädchen.—Er war ein gütiger Herr.—Johann ist kein guter Schüler.—Sein Bruder Wilhelm ist auch ein faules Kind.—Das Pferd ist ein nützliches Thier.—Es ist ein unnützes Buch.—Wir haben gutes Bier, süße Milch und frisches Wasser.—Saures Bier ist ungesund.—Sein jüngster Sohn ist todt.—Dieser Mann ist mein größter Feind.—Das Schaf ist ein geduldiges Thier.—Der Colibri ist ein schöner Vogel.—Rother Wein ist ebenso billig als weißer.—Karl ist kein aufrichtiger Freund.—Dieses Haus hat ein niedriges Dach.—Ist das (Less. xxxix. 3) nicht falsches Geld?—Frisches Brod ist ungesund.—Ihr alter Freund ist todt.—Unser neuer Schneider ist sehr höflich.

30 (b). Good beer is better than bad wine.—Strong coffee is quite as unhealthy as strong tea.—They had green cloth.—We have white linen.—Have you any† brown bread?—We have a large family.—Your little brother is a good

* In German grammar, the term 'predicate' is also used of the adjective accompanying the verb 'to be.'

† Words marked with a (†) are not to be translated.

child.—Mrs. N. is a discontented woman.—It was a great misfortune.—William is an impatient boy.—Louisa is a diligent girl.—(The) Lead is a heavy metal.—He has a bad memory.—The owl is a shy bird.—The fox is a cunning animal.—It was a cheap ribbon.—He is a rich man.—They have a large and healthy room.—His youngest brother is quite as tall as I.—Her rich uncle is dead.—We have no good meat.—He was our best friend.—Our industrious maid-servant is poor.—Their new house is very dear.—Your little knife is quite blunt.—The dog is a sagacious animal.—Where is my new ribbon?—A cheap garden; a long peace; a useful lamp; bad (*say*, false) money; a forbearing teacher; a polite gentleman; a whole day; a whole night; a mad dog; a low chair; great courage; a good opportunity; a courageous soldier; a useless life.

C.

FORM OF THE ADJECTIVE IN THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR.

The adjective, when preceded by *her*, *die*, *das*,* drops the *r* of the masculine, and the *s* of the neuter gender, so that, for all three genders, it ends in *e*, in the manner described in Lesson IX., which see. Repeat also Exercises 17 and 18, and translate the following examples:

30 (c). The little boy is as old as Louis.—The yellow gold and the white silver are not so useful as the hard steel, the grey iron, and the heavy lead.—The polite gentleman was a merchant.—The cold winter, and the warm summer.—The strong wolf is more courageous than the cunning fox.—The shortest way is not always the best.—The courageous lion and the cruel tiger.—The red wine was good, but the white wine was better.—The new table is too low.—The black cloth is cheap.

* Or any pronoun of three terminations, as *dieſer*, *jener*, &c.

SIXTEENTH LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

PRELIMINARY RULE.

Most nouns form their plural by adding *e* to the singular : *

der Wein, the wine	die Weine, the wines †
der Fisch, the fish	die Fische, the fish
das Thier, the animal	die Thiere, the animals
das Schwein, the pig	die Schweine, the pigs
das Pferd, the horse	die Pferde, ‡ the horses
der Tisch, the table	die Tische, the tables
der Freund, the friend	die Freunde, ‡ the friends
der Feind, the enemy	die Feinde, ‡ the enemies
der Preis, the price	die Preise, the prices
der Weg, the way, road	die Wege, the ways, roads
das Bein, the leg	die Beine, the legs
das Schiff, the ship	die Schiffe, the ships
der Stein, the stone	die Steine, the stones
der Sperling, the sparrow	die Sperlinge, the sparrows
der Abend, the evening	die Abende, ‡ the evenings
der Arm, the arm	die Arme, the arms
der Tag, the day	die Tage, the days
das Jahr, the year	die Jahre, the years
das Schaf, the sheep	die Schafe, the sheep
das Brod, the bread, the loaf	die Brode, ‡ the loaves
der Hund, the dog	die Hunde, ‡ the dogs
der Schuh, the shoe	die Schuhe, the shoes

* For the complete rule, see the next Lesson.

† Any one supposing that the above list (or any of the lists contained in this book) is intended as an instrument of easy reference for the translation of the exercises, would totally misinterpret the writer's intention. It is, on the contrary, requested that the pupil may not be allowed to write the exercises until it has been ascertained that he knows perfectly the corresponding lesson (including the accompanying list of words).

‡ Observe the change in the pronunciation of the *d* which is not final in the plural.

der Huf, the hoof
 das Metall, the metal
 der Monat, the month

die Hufe, the hoofs
 die Metalle, the metals
 die Monate, the months.

PRONOUNS.

The plural of the articles and pronouns is formed in a similar manner, and is the same for all genders :

Singular.

dieser, diese, dieses, this
 jener, jene, jenes, that
 welcher, welche, welches, which
 aller, alle, alles, all
 mein, meine, mein, my
 dein, deine, dein, thy
 sein, seine, sein, his, its
 ihr, ihre, ihr, her
 unser, unsre, unser, our
 Ihr, Ihre, Ihr, your
 ihr, ihre, ihr, their
 kein, keine, kein, no

Plural.

diese, these
 jene, those
 welche, which
 alle, all
 meine, my
 deine, thy
 seine, his, its
 ihre, her
 unsre, our
 Ihre, your
 ihre, their
 keine, no.

Observe that the plural of all pronouns is like the feminine singular.

VERBS.

Singular.

(er) kennt, (he) knows
 (er) lobt, (he) praises
 (er) tadelt, (he) blames
 (er) macht, (he) makes
 (er) lebt, (he) lives
 (er) schwimmt, (he) swims

Plural.

(sie) kennen, (they) know
 (sie) loben, (they) praise
 (sie) tadeln, (they) blame
 (sie) machen, (they) make
 (sie) leben, (they) live
 (sie) schwimmen, (they) swim.

mich, me ; dich, thee ; ihn, him ; uns, us ; Sie, you
 ein, eine, ein, one ; zwei, two ; drei, three ; vier, four ;
 fünf, five ; sechs, six ; sieben, seven.

im Wasser, in the water | auf dem Lande, on (the) land
 jetzt, now, at present | gut, good (adj.), well (adv.)

der Tischler, the joiner, cabinetmaker.

31.

As the adjective is variable when preceding a noun (see Less. xv. B.), it must, of course, take the plural form (in e) when preceding a plural noun :

Die Hunde sind treue Thiere.—Dieser Schuhmacher macht gute Schuhe.—Wir haben muthige Pferde.—Dieses Kind hat lange Arme.—Silber und Gold sind edle Metalle.—Die Schweine sind nützliche Thiere.

When the adjective is employed as a predicate with the verb 'to be,' it is invariable, as stated before.

Die Hunde sind treu.—Unsre Pferde sind muthig.—Seine Arme sind lang.—Die Schweine sind sehr nützlich.—Alle diese Brode sind zu leicht.—Die Abende werden kürzer.—Der Februar ist der kürzeste Monat.—Kupfer, Eisen und Blei sind nützliche Metalle; das Kupfer ist nützlicher als das Blei; aber das Eisen ist das nützlichste.—Der Januar ist der kälteste und der Juli der heißeste Monat.—Jonathan und David waren Busenfreunde.

32. The days are longer in summer than in winter.—My friends know you.—He praises his friends and blames his enemies.—The fish (*pl.*) live in the water.—These animals live on (the) land.—The fish swims; the fish (*pl.*) swim.—We have two arms and two legs.—Her child was three years four months and six days old when it died (= als es starb).—The day was as long as the night.—Our friends praise us and our enemies blame us.—Not all friends are sincere.—Does your horse swim (swims your horse)?—All these tables are too high.—Our cabinetmaker makes all his tables too high.—Our legs are longer than our arms.—All these metals are very useful.—These wines are stronger than those.—The evenings are now very long.—The poor woman had neither friends nor enemies.—(The) Sheep (*pl.*) are very useful.—Your shoemaker makes all shoes too narrow.—His prices are also very high.—All roads are now bad.—Do your friends know me (know your friends me)?—(The) Horses have hoofs.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

FIRST FORM.—PLURAL IN *e*, WITH MODIFICATION.

RULE 1.—*Most nouns form their plural by adding e to the singular, and modifying the vowels a, o, and u, and the diphthong au.**

die Magd, the maid-servant

der Hahn, the cock

die Hand, the hand

die Nacht, the night

die Stadt, the town

der Zahn, the tooth

der Arzt, the physician

der Hof, the court

der Wolf, the wolf

der Sohn, the son

der Storch, the stork

der Frosch, the frog

der Stod, the stick

die Kuh, the cow

der Fuchs, the fox

der Stuhl, the chair

die Frucht, the fruit

der Hut, the hat, bonnet

die Maus, the mouse

die Sau, the sow

der Baum, the tree

die Mägde, the servants

die Hähne, the cocks

die Hände, the hands

die Nächte, the nights

die Städte, the towns

die Zähne, the teeth

die Aerzte, the physicians

die Höfe, the courts

die Wölfe, the wolves

die Söhne, the sons

die Störche, the storks

die Frösche, the frogs

die Stöcke, the sticks

die Kühe, the cows

die Füchse, the foxes

die Stühle, the chairs

die Früchte, the fruits

die Hüte, the hats, &c.

die Mäuse, the mice

die Säue, the sows

die Bäume, the trees

FIRST GROUP OF EXCEPTIONS TO RULE I.

The following nouns form their plural in e, without modifying the vowels a, o, and u :

* The diphthong *au* is changed into *äu*, which sounds the same as *ea*. It must also be observed that, should one of the above vowels occur in any other syllable than the last, it will not be changed in the plural ; see *der Abend*, in the previous lesson.

Arm, Arme, Monat, Hund, Schuh, Mal,
Tag, Tage, (Jahr, Brod, Schaf, Metall)* n.

Obs.—No adjective changes its vowel in the plural.

VERBS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
bellt, barks	bellen, bark
beisst (beißt), bites	beissen (beißen), bite
kräht, crows	krähen, crow
folgt, follows	folgen, follow
kauft, buys	kaufen, buy
brennt, burns	brennen, burn
heult, howls	heulen, howl
kommt, comes	kommen, come
geht, goes	gehen, go
verliert, loses	verlieren, lose
arbeitet, works	arbeiten, work
im Frühling, in spring	im Herbst, in autumn
Morgens, in the morning	Abends, in the evening
das Gras, the grass	mehrere, several

33. Ein Hund, welcher bellt, beißt nicht.—Hunde, welche bellen, beißen nicht.—Der Hahn kräht.—Welches ist der längste Tag? und welches ist die kürzeste Nacht?—Der ein und zwanzigste Juni ist der längste Tag und die Nacht, welche folgt, ist die kürzeste.—Die Störche haben lange Beine.—Die Wölfe haben starke Zähne.—Aller Schnee ist weiß.—Alles Gras ist grün.—Alle Metalle sind nützlich.—Mein Freund war ein Zahnarzt.—Die Hunde und Katzen sind Feinde.—Die Abende sind jetzt manchmal sehr kühl.

34. The days grow (become) shorter in winter, and the nights longer.—(The) Cocks crow in the morning.—The servants buy tea and coffee.—This merchant buys iron, lead, and copper.—The fire does not burn well (burns not well).—This tree is very high.—These trees are higher than

* These are all masculine, except the four within brackets; see the preceding Lesson.

those.—Mr. N. has several sons, but no daughter.—This dog barks, but he does not bite (he bites not).—(The) Dogs bark, but not all dogs bite.—We buy fruits.—Where do you buy (where buy you) these fruits?—Our house has two courtyards.—He comes in the morning and goes in the evening.—The wolf howls; the wolves howl.—Who comes there?—He loses all his friends.—They lose their friends.—She loses her teeth.—The storks come in spring and go in autumn.—(The) Foxes have sharp teeth.—(The) Frogs are ugly creatures (*say*, animals).—Where does your brother buy (where buys your brother) his hats?—These sticks are too long.—They have dogs, horses, cows, sheep, and pigs.—The cabinetmaker makes tables and chairs.—This tree has beautiful fruit (*say*, fruits).—(The) Mice are little creatures (*say*, animals).—The servants are working (the servants work).

EIGHTEENTH LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

SECOND GROUP OF EXCEPTIONS TO RULE I.

The following masculine and neuter nouns modify the radical vowels a, o, and u, and the diphthong au, but add er instead of e to the singular :

Kind, Kinder, Licht, Ei, Kleid, Nest, Feld,
 Dach, Dächer, Kalb, Blatt, Lamm, Glas, Geld,
 Schloß, Schlösser, Loch, Dorf, Buch, Fuß, Band,
 Haus, Häuser, (Mann, Wald, Wurm) *m.*, and Land.

das Kind, the child	die Kinder, the children
das Kleid, the dress	die Kleider, the dresses
das Ei, the egg	die Eier, the eggs
das Nest, the nest	die Nester, the nests
das Licht, the light, candle	die Lichter, the lights
das Band, the ribbon	die Bänder, the ribbons
das Land, the land, country	die Länder, the countries

das Dach, the roof	die Dächer, the roofs
das Kalb, the calf	die Kälber, the calves
das Blatt, the leaf	die Blätter, the leaves
das Lamm, the lamb	die Lämmer, the lambs
das Glas, the glass	die Gläser, the glasses
das Loch, the hole	die Löcher, the holes
das Schloß, the castle, lock	die Schlösser, the castles
das Dorf, the village	die Dörfer, the villages
das Buch, the book	die Bücher, the books
das Huhn, the fowl	die Hühner, the fowls
das Haus, the house	die Häuser, the houses
der Mann, the man	die Männer, the men
der Wald, the forest, wood	die Wälder, the forests
der Wurm, the worm	die Würmer, the worms.

VERBS.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
baut, builds	bauen, build
reist, travels	reisen, travel
hört, hears	hören, hear
lacht, laughs	lachen, laugh
spielt, plays	spielen, play
steht, stands	stehen, stand
versteh', understands	verstehen, understand
verkauft', sells	verkaufen, sell
schreibt, writes	schreiben, write
tödtet, kills	tödten, kill.

viel, much ; viele, many ;
 jeder, jede, jedes, every, each ;

die Thüre (or Thür), the door ; das Feld, the field ;
 selten, seldom, rare, scarce, rarely, scarcely ;

wenig, little (*i. e.*, a small quantity), few ;
 weniger, fewer, less ; genug', enough.

35. Diese Kinder haben eine nachsichtige Mutter.—Diese Lichter brennen nicht gut.—Verkauft jene Frau Bänder?—Diese Häuser haben hohe Dächer.—Der Arme hat wenig Freunde.—Die Wallfische werden jedes Jahr seltener.—Schreibt diese Feder?—Beißt

dieser Hund?—Sie verstehen diese Männer nicht.—Sie bauen Luftschlösser.—Berlin' ist eine große Stadt.—Die Hunde bellen, die Wölfe heulen.—Er tadelt öfter, als er lobt.—Diese Eier sind hart.—Nicht jedes Buch ist gut.—Nicht jedes Dorf hat eine Schule und eine Kirche.

36. The sparrows kill the worms.—The bookseller sells books.—Why do these men follow us (why follow these men us)?—The servant buys fowls.—This woman has five children.—All those trees have no leaves.—This door has no lock.—The butcher buys cows and calves.—The child plays; her children are playing (her children play).—These ribbons are finer than those.—He knows many towns and countries.—Their children are getting (their children become) very idle.—The sheep (*pl.*) had lambs; each sheep had a lamb.—Those roofs are higher than these trees.—We had fewer horses than dogs.—Which roof is the highest?—Our tailor makes good clothes (= dresses).—Is your glass empty?—We have not enough glasses.—Are these dresses new?—This tree loses all its leaves.—Those trees lose all their leaves.—She loses all her children.—This country has few forests, but many pretty villages and towns.—Those men build houses.—The pen writes very well.—These lights burn very dark.—The lamp burns better than the candle.—Who are those men?—These eggs are larger than those.—(The) Sparrows build their nests in spring.—(The) Foxes have their holes.—White mice are rare.

NINETEENTH LESSON.

THE REGULAR VERB.

INFINITIVE : loben, to praise (*root*, lob).

PRESENT.

ich lobe, I praise
 du lobst, thou praisest
 er (sie, es) lobt, he (she, it) praises
 wir loben, we praise
 Sie loben (*or*, ihr lobt), you praise
 sie loben, they praise.

IMPERATIVE : loben Sie (*or*, lobt) ! praise !

Conjugate in the same manner all verbs of the three preceding lessons ; also : ich glaube, I believe.

die Tasche, the pocket ;

das Taschentuch, the pocket-handkerchief ;

ich stehe auf, I get up ; ich reise ab, I set off *or* out (depart) ;

ich gehe aus, I go out ; ich gehe spazieren, I go for a walk ;

früh, early ; spät, late ; gewöhnlich, common, usual, usually ;

zu Hause, home, at home ; von Hause, from home ;

wo, where ; wohin', whither, where to ;

woher', whence, where from ;

sie, she ; sie, they ; sie, them ; wann ? when ?

37. Was schreiben Sie ? — Hören Sie etwas ? Ich höre nichts.
 — Verstehen Sie mich ? — Woher kommen Sie, und wohin gehen Sie ? — Dieser Kaufmann kauft alte Metalle. — Wann reisen Sie ab ? — Stehen Sie auf ! — Wann steht er gewöhnlich auf ? — Kennen Sie diese Kinder ? Ich kenne sie nicht. — Sie verstehen ihn nicht.
 — Sind diese Eier frisch ? — Warum tabeln Sie immer ihre Freunde ? — Das Geld macht nicht immer glücklich. — Wir verkaufen weiße und rothe Weine. — Sie schreiben öfter als wir. — Die Mäuse haben kleine aber scharfe Zähne. — Besser spät als nie.

38. We praise him, and he praises you.—I hear her voice.—His uncle is a merchant; he sells beer and wine.—They sell milk and cheese.—You travel in spring, and we travel in autumn.—She writes her exercise.—Why do you laugh (why laugh you)?—We do not laugh (we laugh not).—I am selling (I sell) my books.—She sells all her ribbons.—I write my exercise.—I understand you very well.—You go very seldom out.*—We get usually very late up.*—He goes to-day very early out.*—Do you hear?—The towns are larger than the villages.—We set in autumn out.*—I come from home, and I go for a walk.—You are losing (*say*, you lose) your pocket-handkerchief; your pocket has a hole.—The old door had several holes.—This woman is losing (this woman loses) her money.—That girl sells the best milk.—This merchant has the cheapest linen.—Our butcher sells the best meat.—The cat kills mice.

TWENTIETH LESSON.

THE REGULAR VERB.

PERFECT.

ich habe gelobt, I have praised
 du hast gelobt, thou hast praised
 er hat gelobt, he has praised
 wir haben gelobt, we have praised
 Sie haben (*or ihr habt*) gelobt, you have praised
 sie haben gelobt, they have praised.

PAST PARTICIPLES OF REGULAR VERBS.

gelobt, praised	geheult, howled
gelebt, lived	gespielt, played
getadelt, blamed	getödtet, killed
gemacht, made	gereist, travelled
gelacht, laughed	gearbeitet, worked
gebellt, barked	gehört, heard
gefrüht, crowed	geglaubt, believed
gefolgt, followed	gebaut, built
gekauft, bought	verkauft, sold.

* German position.

IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES.

gekannt, known	geschrommen, swum
gebrannt, burnt	gekommen, come
gesehen, seen	gegeben, given
gefunden, found	gestanden, stood
gebissen, bitten	gegangen, gone
geschrieben, written	verloren, lost
erhalten, received	verstanden, understood.

PAST PARTICIPLES OF COMPOUND VERBS.

ausgegangen, gone out	aufgestanden, got up, risen
angekommen, arrived	abgereist, set out, departed.

Observe that the past participle of regular verbs is formed from the third person singular (lobt, lebt, &c.) with the prefix *ge*. Verbs beginning with the particle *ver* form the past participle without the prefix *ge*.

RULE.—The past participle is detached from the auxiliary and placed at the end of the sentence ; for instance, I have seen your friends, *ich habe Ihre Freunde gesehen*. For the same reason we say *ausgegangen* instead of *gegangen aus*, *aufgestanden* instead of *gestanden auf*, &c.

der König, the king ; *die Königin*, the queen ;
das Federmesser, the penknife ; *wer ?* who ; *wen ?* whom ;
lange, long (time) ; *schon*, already.

39. *Ich habe Ihre Schwester nicht gekannt.*—Wir haben das Haus nicht gefunden.—Er hat alle seine Häuser verkauft.—Wir haben Lustschlösser gebaut.—Die Hunde haben gebellt, und die Wölfe haben geheult.—Warum sind sie nicht früher gekommen ?—Wann sind Sie angekommen ?—Wie lange haben Sie gearbeitet, und wie lange haben Sie gespielt ?—Ich habe Ihre Bücher erhalten.—Sie sind heute sehr früh aufgestanden ; stehen Sie immer so früh auf ?—Die Könige sind nicht immer glücklich.—Sie haben ein schwarzes Schaf und drei weiße Lämmer verloren.

40. The teacher has praised them.—Why did you laugh (why have you laughed) ?—They have sold their horses and dogs.—I have heard of † it.—He has not lived long (time).—I have done (made) my exercise.—Your dog has bitten me.—

They have not³ known³ you¹.—Who has written that (bas) ?
 —The king has bought this castle.—You have built castles
 in the air (*see* Ex. 39).—Who has made all these holes?—
 Whom has he blamed?—He has travelled much.—The
 physician has gone (*say*, departed) already.—We were gone
 out.—Where is your youngest brother? He is gone home.
 —We have played and have lost our money.—They have
 lost all their friends.—Have you seen my penknife? I have
 not³ seen³ it¹.—Where have you bought these bonnets?—
 The cat has killed three mice.—Who has done the best
 exercise?—Nobody has seen him.—We have not³ believed³
 it¹.—Why have you blamed me?—The storks kill the frogs.
 —(The) Dogs get (become) sometimes mad.—We have
 played, and you have lost.—We have seen a large town and
 a small village.—I have heard it more often than you.

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

SECOND FORM.—PLURAL LIKE SINGULAR.

RULE 2.—*Masculine and neuter nouns ending with the syllables* el, en, and er omit the e of the plural, which makes the plural like the singular. Nouns of this class do not change the radical vowel in the plural; those which modify are exceptions, see next lesson.*†

* Stress is laid on the word 'syllables.' Nouns like *bas* *Thier*, *bas* *Mier*, and *bas* *Kameel* do therefore not belong to this class, as the 'er' and 'el' are not pronounced as separate syllables in these words; *pl. Thiere, Miere, Kameels*. In the word *Espanier*, however, the syllable *er* is pronounced separately.

† Mr. Otto, in his so-called 'German Conversation Grammar' ('First Declension'), reverses rule and exception. The present writer is prepared to prove, from examples taken out of Mr. Otto's own book (*e. g.*, *Thaler*, *Gulden*, and *Groschen*), that the rule, as laid down by him, is based on a gross misconception.

EXAMPLES.

der Arbeiter, the workman	<i>pl.</i> die Arbeiter
der Amerikaner, the American	<i>pl.</i> die Amerikaner
der Löffel, the spoon	<i>pl.</i> die Löffel
das Mädchen, the girl	<i>pl.</i> die Mädchen

Form the plural of the following nouns in the same manner:—der Lehrer, der Schüler, der Buchhändler, der Tiger, der Tischler, der Fleischer, der Schneider, der Schuhmacher, der Brauer, der Gärtner, der Bäcker, der Adler, das Zimmer, das Feuer, das Messer, der Ofen,

der Stiefel, the boot	der Schlüssel, the key
das Fenster, the window	der Spanier, the Spaniard
der Teller, the plate	der Italiener, the Italian

der Engländer, the Englishman (*pl.* the English);
der Holländer, the Dutchman (*pl.* the Dutch).

(er) verdient', (he) deserves or earns
(sie) verdienen, (they) deserve or earn
verdient' (past part.), deserved or earned.

(er) schließt,* (he) shuts or locks
(sie) schließen,* (they) shut or lock
geschlossen (irreg.), shut or locked.

nur, only; stolz, proud.

41. Diese Arbeiter verdienen wenig.—Die Engländer haben gute Pferde.—Die Holländer haben weniger Schiffe als die Engländer.—Dieses Feuer brennt nicht.—Er hat es nicht verdient.—Die Schüler haben lange Ferien im Sommer.—Die Ferien sind sehr kurz im Winter.—Er war noch blässer als gewöhnlich.—Sie hat ihr neues Taschentuch verloren.—Diese Thüre schließt nicht.—Die Goldfische sind roth.—Der Hund war nur so groß, wie alle Hunde sind (Gellert).—Das Feuer ist ausgegangen.—Diese Thiere haben ein kurzes Leben.

42. I have two uncles, but no aunt.—These men are tailors and shoemakers.—I know those butchers.—This gentleman has three gardeners.—(The) Tigers are cruel

* See the third foot-note (§) to Lesson 1.

animals.—(The) Brewers are generally (usually) richer than (the) bakers.—These rooms are warmer than those.—I know your uncles.—These plates and spoons are of (von) silver.—All our knives are blunt.—The fire burns; the fires burn.—The Spaniards are proud.—The teachers had good pupils.—The Italians have good wines.—Your father has many workmen.—These girls are servants.—All our rooms have two windows.—My room has only one window.—The shoemaker makes shoes and boots.—His father and his uncle are booksellers.—Have you seen my keys?—Do you always lock your door (= lock you always your door)?—The cabinetmakers make tables and chairs.—These workmen earn quite as much as those tailors.—All boots which (*pl.*) this shoemaker makes are too tight.—The English have quite as many ships as the Americans.—Have you seen my green ribbon?

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 2.

The following nouns in el, en, and et modify their radical vowel in the plural :

der Vater, the father	die Väter, the fathers
der Bruder, the brother	die Brüder, the brothers
der Vogel, the bird	die Vögel, the birds
der Apfel, the apple	die Äpfel, the apples
der Garten, the garden	die Gärten, the gardens
der Ofen, the stove	die Öfen, the stoves.

Two feminine nouns do the same :

die Mutter, the mother	die Mütter, the mothers
die Tochter, the daughter	die Töchter, the daughters

VERBS.

sagt, says	sagen, say	gesagt, said
fragt, asks	fragen, ask	gefragt, asked
lehrt, teaches	lehren, teach	gelehrt, taught
lernt, learns	lernen, learn	gelernt, learnt
raucht, smokes	rauchen, smoke	geraucht, smoked
antwortet, answers	antworten, answer	geantwortet, answered.

reif, ripe; strenge, strict; noch nicht, not yet;
 der Raubvogel, the bird of prey; Jedermann, everybody;
 ander, other; der eine, the one; der andere, the other.

43. Die Engländer haben bessere Schiffe als die Holländer.— Sie fragen und ich antworte.— Ich habe Sie nicht gefragt.— Fragen Sie diese Kinder!—Die Väter sind gewöhnlich strenger als die Mütter.—Die Lerche und die Nachtigall sind Singvögel.— Meine Brüder gehen heute nicht aus.—Diese Defen brennen nicht so gut als jene.—Habe ich es nicht gesagt?—Der eine sagt dieses, der andere jenes.—Meine Brüder haben geschrieben, aber sie haben keine Antwort erhalten.—Der eine fragt, der andere antwortet.— Der eine glaubt dieses, der andere jenes.—Der eine spielt, der andere arbeitet.—Sie sind nicht so krank, als Sie sagen.

44. The one teaches, the other learns.—I have four brothers, but only one sister.—My aunt has three sons, but no daughters.—These pupils get very early up.*—This gentleman has two gardens.—The apples are not yet ripe.—We ask these workmen.—I know her daughters.—The teacher asks, the pupil answers.—Their fathers were friends.—(The) Mothers are usually more forbearing than (the) fathers.—Every pupil had learnt his exercise.—Who asks me? Nobody has asked you.—These birds are sparrows.—The owl kills sparrows, mice, and other little animals.—These birds kill worms.—This stove smokes; all these stoves smoke.—He asks everybody, and nobody answers.—Have these pupils lost their books?—The eagles are birds of prey.—This child answers well. It has answered very well.—Did you ask me (have you asked me)?—We write, but they do not answer (they answer not).—The one was not better than the other.

* German position.

TWENTY - THIRD LESSON.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

THIRD FORM.—PLURAL IN N.—NO CHANGE OF VOWEL.

Feminine nouns of more than one syllable (except Mutter and Tochter), and masculine nouns ending in e, form their plural by adding n to the singular.

(A.) FEMININE NOUNS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE.

die Kohle, the coal

pl. die Kohlen, the coals

die Blume, the flower

pl. die Blumen, the flowers.

Form the plural of the following nouns in the same manner :—die Raube, die Lampe, die Schule, die Kirche, die Aufgabe, die Ratte, die Gule, die Lerche, die Fliege, die Stimme, die Familie, die Frage, die Dame, die Tante, die Thüre (or Thür), die Henne, die Tasche, die Schwester, die Feder, die Gabel.

When the termination of the feminine noun is of such a nature that the addition of the n would produce a harsh sound, en is added for the sake of euphony :

die Antwort, the answer

pl. die Antworten.

Thus : die Nachtigall, die Handschrift, die Gelegenheit.

Especially observe the orthography of the plural of feminine nouns in in :

die Königin, the queen

pl. die Königinnen.

Thus : die Lehrerin, die Schülerin, die Freundin, die Feindin, die Löwin, die Tigerin, die Wölfin, die Füchsin, die Gündin, &c.

(B.) MASCULINE NOUNS IN E.

der Knabe, the boy

pl. die Knaben, the boys.

In the same manner : der Matrose, der Löwe, der Däse (or Döse).

There are also some feminine nouns of one syllable only, and some masculine nouns not ending in e, which form the plural by adding en to the singular :

die Frau, die Frauen, Schrift, Uhr, That,

der Mensch, die Menschen, Herr, Soldat.

der Mensch, the human being; die Uhr, the watch;
die That, the deed; schnell, quick, quickly;
offen, open; laut, loud; weich, soft; sterblich, mortal.

44 (b). Der muthige Löwe und der grausame Tiger leben in Afrika und Asien.—Der braune Bär lebt in Amerika.—Der Eisbär ist weiß.—Die Italiener haben zwei Schiffe verloren.—Diese schöne Frucht ist noch nicht reif.—Der Reiche ist nicht immer glücklich.—Die Menschen sind, wie Menschen waren (Seume).—Die Raubthiere leben von (upon) anderen Thieren.—Niemand hat das blaue Buch gesehen.—Der Hund lebt wild in Amerika.—Da ist ein leeres Glas.—Freunde, welche immer loben, sind nicht aufrichtig.—Ein aufrichtiger Freund ist selten.—Die Nächte sind manchmal sehr heiß und schwül im Sommer.—Paris ist eine schöne Stadt.—Der Lehrer lobt ihn öfter als Sie.—Ihr ältester Bruder versteht seine Aufgabe besser als Friedrich.—Alle Menschen sind Brüder.—Er hat auf (for) jede Frage eine Antwort.

45. The door was locked, when we came (= als wir kamen).—These pens are too soft.—The questions were difficult.—The flowers are pretty.—The churches are high.—The voices were loud.—He understands the question.—They understand the questions.—He has two aunts.—The coal is black.—These coals burn very well.—We have bought plates, knives, forks, and spoons.—I have five sisters.—All my sisters are gone (= departed).—The churches are larger than the schools.—The master (teacher) knows all our handwritings.—What are you doing (say, what make you)? We write our exercises.—These exercises are easier than you believe.—These houses have too many doors and windows.—The pupils have given good answers.—The owls kill sparrows, larks, nightingales, and other little birds.—The sparrows kill flies and worms.—These lamps smoke.—Why are your doors and windows always open?—The soldiers had fires.—We had no opportunities; but you had very good opportunities.—The lions are stronger than the tigers.—The boys become sailors.—All men (human beings) are mortal.—These gentlemen are

Americans.—The English have good soldiers, but better sailors.—We had cows and oxen, pigs and sheep, calves and lambs, horses and dogs, fowls and hens.—(The) Eagles have black feathers.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The prepositions 'of' and 'to' are generally not translated by a particular word, but are expressed by the termination of the article, pronoun, or adjective which precedes the substantive, in the following manner :

DECLENSION OF FEMININE NOUNS.

THE SINGULAR ONLY.

<i>N.</i> die Hand, the hand	<i>N.</i> eine Stadt, a town
<i>G.</i> der Hand, of the hand	<i>G.</i> einer Stadt, of a town
<i>D.</i> der Hand, to the hand	<i>D.</i> einer Stadt, to a town
<i>A.</i> die Hand, the hand.	<i>A.</i> eine Stadt, a town.

In the same manner all pronouns and adjectives, *e. g.* :

N. unfre Ruß *G.* unfre Ruß *D.* unfre Ruß *A.* unfre Ruß.
N. gute Milch *G.* guter Milch *D.* guter Milch *A.* gute Milch.

gehört, belongs ; gehören, belong ; gehört (past part.), belonged
 gesprochen (past part.), spoken ; versprochen (past part.), promised
 geliehen (past part.), lent.

die Treue, the faithfulness ; das Sinnbild, the symbol ;
 das Geschenk, the present ; die Putzmacherin, the milliner ;
 der Uhrmacher, the watchmaker ; der Esel, the donkey.

State the plural of the last four nouns.

The prepositions mit (with), von (from), and in (in) govern the dative case.

46. Diese Bänder gehören meiner Schwester.—Jene Mädchen sind Putzmacherinnen.—Der Bruder dieser Frau ist ein Uhr-

macher.—Die Uhrmacher dieser Stadt sind alle reich.—Ich habe das Buch ihrer Mutter gegeben.—Ich habe gestern mit Ihrer Tante gesprochen.—Ihr Bruder war heute nicht in der Schule.—Er war weder in der Schule noch in der Kirche; er war auf dem Lande (in the country).—Wir kommen von der Kirche.—Diese Kinder kommen von der Schule.—Ich hatte ein Loch in meiner Tasche.—Seine Hände waren so kalt wie Eis.

47. The daughter of this woman is a milliner.—The milk of our cow is very good.—He writes to his sister; she writes to her mother; we write to our aunt.—The houses of this town are low.—The new bonnet belongs to this lady.—All those castles have belonged to the queen.—The dog is the symbol of (the) faithfulness.—Where are your books? I have lent them to your sister.—She has made (to) her daughter a present.—We have sold our fowls to a woman.—The family of the queen was already departed.—The eggs of this hen are very large.—This watch belongs to my sister.—I know all the physicians in this town.—The king has written to the queen.—I have promised (to) your sister a present.—William has received this present from his mother.—(The) Birds live in the air.—He had nothing in his pocket.—These ladies are the aunts of (the) Mrs. Otto.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.

DECLENSION OF ALL FEMININE NOUNS.

(Plural principally after the third, but, if monosyllables, also after the first form.)

Singular.

N. die Uhr, the watch
G. der Uhr, of the watch
D. der Uhr, to the watch
A. die Uhr, the watch

Plural.

die Uhren, the watches
der Uhren, of the watches
den Uhren, to the watches
die Uhren, the watches.

N. ihre Magd, her servant	ihre Mägde, her servants
G. ihrer Magd, of her servant	ihrer Mägde, of her servants
D. ihrer Magd, to her servant	ihren Mägden,* to her servants
A. ihre Magd, her servant	ihre Mägde, her servants.

Decline : Their mother, his daughter, our church, this woman, that mouse, no town, which lamp, good coal, fine fruit.

schmecken, (to) taste	der Geschmack, the taste
riechen, (to) smell	der Geruch, the smell
die Farbe, the colour	die Zunge, the tongue
die Rose, the rose	die Nase, the nose
angenehm, agreeable, pleasant	unangenehm, disagreeable
rostig, rusty	bitter, bitter.

State the plural of all the nouns.

48. Die Töchter dieser Frauen sind Putzmacherinnen.—Die Schloffer der Thüren waren rostig.—Der Geruch der Rosen ist angenehm.—Dieser Thee schmeckt bitter.—Die Blumen riechen angenehm.—Diese Blume riecht nicht.—Diese Frauen haben böse Zungen.—Freunde, welche immer tadeln, sind unangenehm.—Der Europäische Esel hat eine graue und häßliche Farbe; sein Vaterland ist nicht Euro'pa, sondern (but) Asien; er ist kleiner als das Pferd.—Der Europäische Esel ist sehr träge, aber der Asiatische ist munter und schnell, fast (almost) so schnell wie ein Pferd.—Der Esel hat eine laute und häßliche Stimme.—Sie hatten fünf Brode und zwei Fische.

49. Mrs. N. has (*say, is*) arrived with her daughters.—We have spoken with her sisters.—Have you given the money to the servants?—The teeth of (the) mice are sharp.—You write with bad pens.—Has she received an answer from the ladies?—These ribbons belong to my sisters.—The daughters of these women are servants.—We have found it in his writings.—The roofs of (the) churches are usually high.—We have found it so in all large towns.—Louis is gone out with his sisters.—The colour of the rose

* The declension of the plural is the same for all genders. In the dative plural all nouns must end in n.

is red.—The smell of (the) flowers is sweet (agreeable).—The prices of (the) coals are lower in summer than in winter.—The price of these watches is too high.—We had nothing in our pockets.—Who has the keys of these doors?—The key of this door is rusty.—The taste of that fruit is bitter.—We taste with our tongue, and we smell with our nose; we write with a pen.—We have sold our watches to these ladies.—The colour of the air is blue.—The churches in (= of) this town are all high.—The rose is the queen of (the) flowers.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

SINGULAR OF MASCULINE AND NEUTER NOUNS.

(A.) Without the euphonic *t* (nouns of the Second Form).

<i>N.</i> der Schlüssel	junges Mädchen	ein Fenster
<i>G.</i> des Schlüssels	junges Mädchens	eines Fensters
<i>D.</i> dem Schlüssel	jungem Mädchen	einem Fenster
<i>A.</i> (den Schlüssel)*	junges Mädchen	ein Fenster

(B.) With the euphonic *t* (nouns of the First Form only).

<i>N.</i> dieser Tisch	welches Haus	unser Schloß
<i>G.</i> dieses Tisches	welches Hauses	unsres Schlosses
<i>D.</i> diesem Tische	welchem Hause	unrem Schlosse
<i>A.</i> (diesen Tisch)*	welches Haus	unser Schloß

Nouns of the First Form neither necessarily nor always take the euphonic *t*, except when they end in a sibilant (*s*, *ß*, *z*, or *sch*). Nouns of the Second Form never have the euphonic *t*.

* The accusative masculine singular does not occur in the first 35 Lessons. See Less. XXXVI. (Part II.).

der Nachbar (n),* the neighbour	die Bedingung, the condition,
der Regen, the rain	<i>plur. terms</i>
der Regenbogen, the rainbow	das Meer, the sea
der Tropfen, the drop	das Korn (er),* the corn
die Zahl (en),* the number	bewundern, (to) admire
zählen, (to) count	hell, bright
	gezählt (past part.), counted.

State the plural of 'drop,' 'rainbow,' 'condition,' and 'sea' (see the first foot-note to Less. XXI.).

The prepositions *in* and *von* are generally contracted with the word *dem*, being the dative singular (masculine and neuter) of the definite article (*der* and *das*). Thus, *im* stands for *in dem*, and *vom* for *von dem*; e. g., *im* Frühling, *im* Sommer, *im* Herbst, *im* Winter, *im* Wasser, &c.

50. Niemand hat die Tropfen des Meeres gezählt.—Dieses sind (Less. xxxix. 3) die Kinder unfres Nachbars.—Die Aepfel dieses Baumes sind nicht reif.—Die Bedingungen des Friedens waren hart.—Wie lange waren Sie auf (*dat.*) dem Lande?—Das Licht der Sonne ist heller als das des Mondes.—Die Farben des Regenbogens sind: roth, gelb, grün, blau und violett.—Der Sohn folgt (*dat.*) seinem Vater.—Er hat es von einem Manne gehört.—Wir haben von unserm Buchhändler ein Geschenk erhalten.—Das Leben ist kurz.—Ein langes Leben ist nicht immer angenehm.—Gruß, theurer Freund, ist alle Theorie, und grün des Lebens goldner Baum (Goethe).—Wir haben Wölfe im Walde gesehen.—Er war der ärmste Mann im Dorfe, und jetzt ist er der reichste in der Stadt.

51. The days of our life are counted.—The sons of our physician are come (*say*, arrived).—The wines of this mer-

* It is not the Author's intention to introduce any more exceptions in the present book than given already. The plural of *Nachbar*, *Zahl*, *Korn*, and others will therefore not occur in the exercises until the rules for the formation of the plural have been extended (*vide* German Method). Irregular plurals will, however, be marked as above. Observe that *Nachbar*, being a contraction of *Nachbauer*, never takes the euphonic *e*.

chant are not good.—The fruit (*say*, fruits) of that tree is (*say*, are) very sweet.—The doors and windows of his house are always open.—We admire the flowers of the spring.—Have you seen the horses of the Englishman?—The shoes and boots of this shoemaker are too dear.—The windows of my room are always shut.—The Spaniard has sold his horse to our physician.—All these houses belong to my friend.—I have promised (to) this child a present.—We have lent our plates and spoons to your neighbour.—The father has written to his son.—Have you seen the king's castle (the castle of the king)?—We have bought this metal from an American.—The light of the moon is pale.—The feathers of the eagle are black.—The eggs of this bird are very large.—The memory of a child is weak.—It was not in the book.—Nobody was in the house.—I have heard it from my brother.—We have given the money to a workman.—I have found it in a wood.—The colour of the sea is sometimes green, sometimes grey, and sometimes blue.—In this room there† are two tables and seven chairs.—Many women admire new bonnets and new dresses.

TWENTY - SEVENTH LESSON.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

PLURAL OF MASCULINE AND NEUTER NOUNS.

The declension of all nouns is the same in the plural; see Lesson xxv.

N. die Schlüssel	junge Mädchen	mehrere Fenster
G. der Schlüssel	junger Mädchen	mehrerer Fenster
D. den Schlüsseln *	jugen Mädchen	mehreren Fenstern *
A. die Schlüssel	junge Mädchen	mehrere Fenster
N. diese Tische	welche Häuser	unsre Schlösser
G. dieser Tische	welcher Häuser	unsrer Schlösser
D. diesen Tischen *	welchen Häusern *	unsren Schlössern *
A. diese Tische	welche Häuser	unsre Schlösser.

* The dative plural of all nouns must end in n.

Decline the following examples : Good wine, your plate, his boot, our workman, green glass, the hole, her bonnet, their village, the tooth, your ship, my leg.

brauchen, to use	mißbrauchen, to abuse
der Bernstein, the amber	die Schwalbe, the swallow
die Kunst, the art	flach, flat
die Zelle, the cell	die Biene, the bee

künstlich, artificial, artistic, made with art.

State the plural of all the nouns.

52. Der Löwe ist der König der Thiere.—Die Füchse leben in Höchern.—Die Schwalben bauen ihre Nester unter die Dächer der Häuser.—Die Jungen vieler Vögel sind hart.—Die Farbe des Bernsteins ist gelb.—Er mißbraucht die Nachsicht seiner Freunde.—Ich habe es Ihren Brüdern versprochen.—Die Kunst ist lang, und kurz ist unser Leben (Goethe).—Die Zellen der Bienen sind künstlich.—Der Thee ist billiger und besser in England als in andern Ländern.—Der Geschmack dieses Weines ist schlecht.—Gott ist der Vater aller Menschen.

53. The roofs of their houses are flat.—The enemies of this man are cunning.—The ships of the English (*pl.*) are better than the ships of the Dutch (*pl.*).—The friends of my friends are also my friends.—The eagle is the king of (the) birds.—We have given the bread to the children.—The teeth of (the) dogs are sharp.—The teacher has set (given) (to) the pupils an exercise.—(The) Storks live upon (von) frogs.—I hear the voices of the girls.—The answers of the pupils were good.—The feathers of these birds are beautiful.—I know the handwritings of these gentlemen.—We have given the meat to the dogs.—I know the voices of my children.—(The) Wolves live in forests.—These watches belong to my brothers.—(The) Larks build their nests in the corn ; (the) sparrows build in holes ; other birds build on (*auf, dat.*) trees ; the nests of (the) birds are sometimes very artistic.—Have you given the fruits to your children ? —We have lent all our books to our friends.—The wolf is the enemy of the horse.—In this house there† are not enough rooms.—The deeds of (the) men are often wicked.

Note.—The declension of the singular of masculine nouns of the third form (masculines in *ε*) is not taught in the present book. The whole declension is treated in two different Lessons of the German Method. Should any one be dissatisfied with this arrangement, the following may be considered as a temporary substitute :

Sing. : der Knabe, des Knaben, dem Knaben, den Knaben.

Plur. : die Knaben, der Knaben, den Knaben, die Knaben.

APPENDIX.

LIST SHOWING THE DERIVATION OF SOME OF THE WORDS.

die Trauer, mourning	traurig, (mournful), sad
die Ruhe, quietness	ruhig, quiet
die Güte, kindness	gütig, kind
der Fleiß, industry	fleißig, industrious
die List, cunning	listig, artful, cunning
nieder, down (<i>adv.</i>)	niedrig, low
die Geduld, patience	geduldig, patient
die Nachsicht, indulgence	nachsichtig, indulgent
der Muth, courage	muthig, courageous
all, all ; mal, times	allmählig, gradually
recht or richtig, right	aufrechtig, straightforward
der Rost, rust	rostig, rusty
der Haß, hatred	häßlich, ugly
die Kunst, the art	künstlich, artificial
der Nutzen, use—nützlich, useful ; unnütz, useless	
das Glück, luck—glücklich, lucky, happy, fortunate	
gewöhnt, used to ; gewohnt, wont—gewöhnlich, usual	
sterben, to die (derivative to <i>starve</i>)—sterblich, mortal	
der Friede or Frieden, peace—zufrieden, (at peace), content	
sehen, to see (Lat. <i>videre</i>)—zusehendes, visibly	
können, to be able (can)—der König ; die Kunst	
gedacht (<i>past part.</i>), thought—das Gedächtniß, the memory	
schließen, to shut, lock—der Schlüssel, the key	
geschlossen (<i>past part.</i>), locked—das Schloß, the lock	
legen, to lay—gelegen, (laid out before you), opportune	
plagen, to burst, to explode—plötzlich, suddenly	

schenken, to give (as a present)—das Geschenk, the present
 der Bug, attire—die Bugmacherin, the milliner
 hören, to hear—gehören, to belong
 kaufen, to buy—verkaufen, to sell
 dienen, to serve—verdienen, to deserve, earn
 decken, to cover (deck)—das Dach, the roof
 der Tod, death; tobt, dead—tödteten, to kill
 früh, early—der Frühling, the spring
 die Hand, the hand—handeln, to act, to deal; Händler, dealer
 rauben, to rob—der Raub, the prey; Raubvogel, bird of prey
 die Arbeit, the work—arbeiten, to work; Arbeiter, workman
 das Wort, the word—die Antwort, the answer; antworten.
 das Sinnbild, the symbol, is derived from der Sinn, the
 sense or mind, and das Bild, the picture; literally, a picture
 for the mind.

The Saxon derivatives of the following words are either obsolete or used in a different sense :

der Knabe, the boy (*knave*, in playing cards)
 das Blatt, the leaf (*the blade* of corn or wheat)
 die Stadt, the town (*stead* = place; *e. g.*, instead)
 das Dorf, the village (*thorpe* in many names of towns)
 nieder, down (*adv.*), (*beneath, underneath, Netherlands*)
 das Bein, (originally) the bone; (now) the leg.

Mention the roots of the following nouns :

die Härte, hardness	die Schönheit, beauty
die Schärfe, sharpness	die Häßlichkeit, ugliness
die Länge, length	die Gesundheit, health
die Größe, greatness	die Krankheit, illness
die Kürze, shortness	die Klugheit, prudence
die Nähe, nearness, proximity	die Faulheit, idleness
die Höhe, height	die Falschheit, falseness
die Schwere, heaviness	die Rohheit, rudeness
die Freude, joy	die Niedrigkeit, lowness
die Hitze, heat	die Traurigkeit, sadness
die Schwüle, sultriness	die Schlechtigkeit } , wickedness
die Strenge, strictness	die Bosheit }
die Fläche, the plain	die Müdigkeit, weariness
die Reife, ripeness	die Leichtigkeit, easiness
die Leere, emptiness	die Jugend, youth

